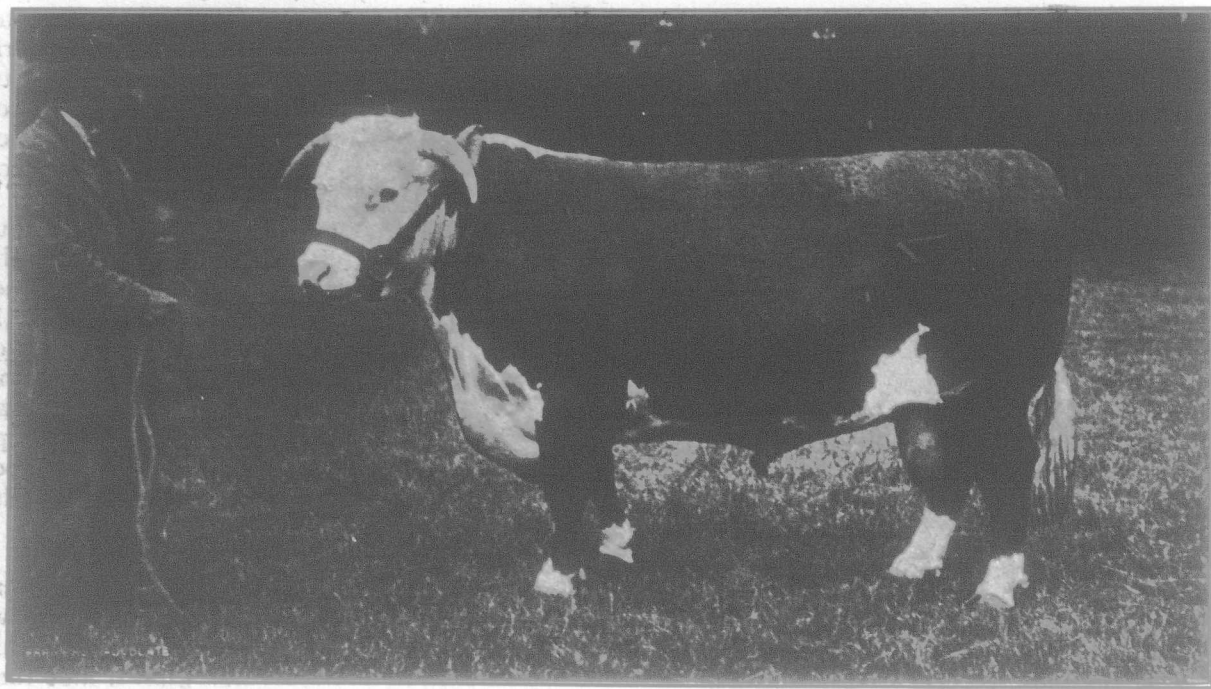




SAILOR PRINCE, HEREFORD BULL, FIRST IN CLASS THREE YEARS AND OVER, AND MALE CHAMPION ROYAL SHOW, 1910

policy must be the production of its necessary textile fabrics. They therefore set protection in motion by placing a duty of 12½ cents per pound on imported wool, with the result that whilst in 1860 their wool-clip totalled 60,000,000 pounds per annum it now amounts to 330,000,000 pounds, every pound of which is used at home, employing annually nearly one million workers who produce goods to the value of a billion dollars a year. It is a policy that has doubled the number of sheep in thirty years.

Now contrast the position of Canada, where for many years wool has been on the free list, and what is the result? Since 1871 the number of people and horses, cattle and swine has practically trebled, whilst the number of sheep has decreased 33 per cent. There is a reason for this, and the sooner the Canadian people learn it the better it will be for them.

The sum and substance of the matter seems to be, that whilst the United States, Germany and other old countries have learned from experience and are building on a rock foundation, Canada, as far as the sheep and clothing industries are concerned, appears to be "sticking in the mud," fearful lest in the transition stage, from an importer to an exporter of clothing, we might have to pay a few more cents. Surely in this matter we are as a nation, "pennywise and pound-foolish."

Much of the information herein contained, is gleaned from a pamphlet entitled "Canada's Wool and Woollens."

FRED T. SKINNER,
Pres. Sask. Sheep Breeders' Association.

Eradication of Tuberculosis—Recommendations of International Commission

The report has just been published of the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis, of which commission Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa, was chairman, and prominent stockmen and veterinarians of Canada and the United States members. The report is too lengthy to be reproduced here, so only the recommendations of the commission as to the eradication of the disease can be noted.

The commission, after stating the known facts regarding the nature of tuberculosis and enumerating the principles to be observed in its prevention and eradication, recommends the following: The control of bovine tuberculosis involves a definite procedure under two distinct and different conditions, namely: (1) where a herd of cattle is free from tuberculosis and it is to be kept so, and (2) where one or more animals in the herd are infected and the purpose is to eradicate the disease and establish a sound herd.

CONDITIONS TO BE CONSIDERED

Procedure Under Condition (1)—The prevention of tubercular infection in cattle, free from tuberculosis, consists simply in keeping tuber-

culous cattle or other animals away from the sound ones; in keeping tuberculous animals out of pastures, sheds or stables where the sound ones may be kept. Healthy cattle should not be exposed to possible infection at public sales or exhibitions. Raw milk or milk by-products from tuberculous cows should not be fed to calves, pigs or other animals. Cars that have not been thoroughly disinfected should not be used for the transportation of sound cattle. Cattle that are purchased to go into sound herds should be bought from healthy or sound herds only.

Procedure Under Condition (2)—The eradication of tuberculosis from infected herds requires for conservation of the herd different procedures, according to the extent of the infection. For a guide to the control of the disease tuberculous herds may be divided into three groups, namely:

- I. Where 50 per cent. or more of the animals are infected.
- II. Where a small percentage (15 per cent. or less) of the animals are affected.
- III. Where a larger number (15 per cent. to 50 per cent.) of the animals are diseased.

TREATMENT OF GROUP I.

Herds where a tuberculin test shows 50 per cent. or more of the animals to be infected should be treated as entirely tuberculous. The procedure here is as follows:

1. Eliminate by slaughter all animals giving evidence of the disease on physical examination.
2. Build up an entirely new herd from the offspring. The calves should be separated from their dams immediately after birth and raised on pasteurized milk or on that of healthy nurse cows. This new herd must be kept separate from any re-acting animals.
3. The young animals should be tested with tuberculin at about six months old, and when reactors are found at the first or any subsequent test, the others should be re-tested not more than six months later. When there are no more re-actors at the six months' test annual tests should thereafter be made. All re-acting animals should at once be separated from the new herd and the stables which they have occupied thoroughly disinfected.
4. When the newly developed sound herd has become of sufficient size the tuberculous herd can be eliminated by slaughter under inspection for beef.

TREATMENT OF GROUP II.

1. The reacting animals should be separated from the non-reacting ones and kept constantly apart from them at pasture, in yard and in stable.
- (a) Pasture.—The reactors should be kept in a separate pasture. This pasture should be some distance from the other, or so fenced that it will be impossible for the infected and non-infected animals to get their heads together.
- (b) Water.—When possible to provide otherwise reacting cattle should not be watered at running streams which afterwards flow directly

through fields occupied by sound cattle. The water from a drinking trough used by infected animals should not be allowed to flow into stables, fields or yards occupied by sound animals.

(c) Stable.—Reacting cattle should be kept in barns or stables entirely separate from the ones occupied by the sound animals.

2. Calves of the reacting cows should be removed from their dams immediately after birth. Milk fed these calves must be from healthy cows; otherwise, it must be properly pasteurized. These calves should not come in contact in any way with the reacting animals.

3. The non-reacting animals should be tested with tuberculin in six months, and when reactors are found at the first six months, or any subsequent test, the others should be re-tested not more than six months later. When there are no more reactors at the six months' test, annual tests should thereafter be made. All reacting animals should at once be separated from the new herd and the stables which they have occupied thoroughly disinfected.

4. The milk of the reacting animals may be pasteurized and used.

5. Any reacting animal which develops clinical symptoms of tuberculosis should be promptly slaughtered.

6. An animal that has once reacted to tuberculin should under no circumstances be placed in the sound herd.

7. As soon as the sound herd had become well established, infected animals should be slaughtered, under proper inspection.

TREATMENT OF GROUP III.

Herds that come within this group should be dealt with either as in group II, where the herd is separated, or as in group I, where all of the animals are considered as suspicious and an entirely new herd developed from the offspring.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

In all cases animals that show clinical evidence of the disease should be promptly eliminated. They should be destroyed if the disease is evidently far advanced; if not, they may be slaughtered for food under proper inspection.

All milk from tuberculous cows that is used for food purposes should be thoroughly pasteurized. This means that it must be heated sufficiently to kill or to render harmless any tubercle bacilli that may be present in it. For this, it is necessary to heat the milk for twenty minutes at 149 degrees Fahrenheit, or for five minutes at 176 degrees Fahrenheit. It is important that pails or other utensils used in carrying the unpasteurized milk should not be used, unless previously sterilized, for storing the milk after it is pasteurized.

When diseased animals are found, the stables from which they are taken should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. To accomplish this all litter should be removed; floors, walls and ceilings carefully swept and the floors, together with mangers and gutters, thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water. Thorough cleaning before the application of the disinfectant cannot be too strongly emphasized. After cleansing, the disinfectant should be applied. A five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, a 1-1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate, or a four per cent. solution of sulphuric acid may be used.

Special Prizes at B. C. Fairs

To encourage the raising and the exhibition of better stock the British Columbia Dairymen's and Stock Breeders' Associations have offered special prizes for the best herds of the various classes of live stock at many of the leading fall fairs of the province. The prizes are valuable and should stimulate competition. Competitors must be members of the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association. The same association has also provided prizes for stock judging competitions at Victoria and New Westminster exhibitions.

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In the month of August this year 3,998 cars of grain were inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western division. Last year for the same month only 854 cars were inspected.